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WHEN one looks back upon the publick Tranſactions for ſome Years paſt, and conſiders the Methods that were taken, and the regular Advances that were made, by a Party, (which is now indeed in its laſt Agonies, and upon the Point of giving up the Ghoſt) to ſap the Foundations of this Government, the late unparallel'd Inſult upon the Legiſlature, upon the Courts of Juſtice, and the Laws of the Realm, cannot be any Matter of Surprize, for it was but a Conſequence of thoſe Notions which have been inculcated, and thoſe Doctrines which have been propagated, with great Induſtry, by thoſe that were endeavouring to ſubvert the Conſtitution.

THE Deſign of theſe Gentlemen was opened in the *Craftſman*, but at firſt only darkly and imperfectly; they found the King in the full Poſſeſſion of the Affections of his Subjects, the Nation in a profound Peace with all its Neighbours abroad, and in a flouriſhing and proſperous Condition at home, and in ſuch an unhappy Conjuncture of Affairs for them, they ſaw it would be neceſſary to act with all imaginable Caution and Reſerve, and only to drop obſcure Hints, and remote Inſinuations of their Intentions, in order to try the Inclinations of the People, and to prepare their Minds by Degrees, to receive thoſe Impreſſions which they wanted to make upon them, when their Scheme was brought to Maturity, and it was Time for them to pull off the Maſk.

WITH this View they begun with attacking only one ſingle Gentleman in the Adminiſtration, and that not in direct and expreſs Terms, but in Parables, Allegories and Fables; they made their Approaches gradually and regularly, and endeavour'd to undermine a Fortreſs which they were ſenſible was too well ſecur'd and fortified to be taken Sword in Hand: But they grew by Degrees more bold, and appeared more open and unreſerved; they placed to his Accompt, all the falſe Steps that had been made by former Miniſters, tho' he had neither any Share in their Power, nor any Influence or Authority in their Councils, nay, tho' he actually oppoſed thoſe Meaſures, which they imputed to him: He was repreſented as an ambitious, haughty, and inſolent Miniſter, tho' it is very well known no Miniſter ever deſerved that Character leſs: His Family, his Relations, his very Perſon were made the Objects of their Invectives, and no Means were left untried to render him odious to the People.

BUT while they were endeavouring to ſtir up the Popular Reſentments againſt him, they paid all imaginable Court to the People themſelves; they pretended an extraordinary Affection and Zeal for their Country, to be hearty Friends to the Conſtitution and the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and breathed nothing but Loyalty to his Majeſty and good Intentions to the Publick; nay, ſome among them carried the Matter ſo far, as to declare publickly, that they would never accept of any Employment of Power or Profit whatever, that they meant no more than to reform the Errors of the Government, and to procure a Change in the Adminiſtration; which they flatter'd themſelves, and frequently boaſted in Print, they ſhould be able very ſoon to effect.

BUOY'D up with theſe Hopes, and (to uſe the Expreſſion of the *Occaſional Writer*, near ten Years ago) *depending upon putting a ſpeedy End to the Adminiſtration*, they preſerved at firſt a Shew of Duty and Reverence for his Majeſty; they treated his Character with ſome kind of Decency and Reſpect; they imputed none of thoſe Meaſures, which they thought fit to cenſure, to the King, but intirely to the *Prime Miniſter*, as they were pleaſed to call the Honourable Perſon, againſt whom at this Time all their Arrows were levelled; they acknowledged that his Majeſty was a very wiſe and gracious Prince, but that his good Intentions to the Publick were fruſtrated, by the evil Counſels of thoſe that were near his Perſon.

BUT as ſoon as they perceived that their Deſigns and Artifices could make no Impreſſion upon the King, that his Reſolution was not to be ſhook, by any Suggeſtions or Inſinuations that they could throw out againſt his Adminiſtration; but on the contrary, that, as he was very well ſatisfied with their Conduct, he was determin'd to ſupport them, they immediately altered their Scheme; nothing then but a thorough Change in the Conſtitution itſelf would ſerve their Turn: Republican Principles were advanced and propagated through the Nation; all Government was reſolved into the People; not only the Miniſters of the Crown, but the King himſelf, and the whole Legiſlature were, according to the Principles of theſe Gentlemen, accountable to the collective Body of the People for their Actions; they were told, that it was an inherent Right in them to approve or condemn; to puniſh or reward their Magiſtrates and Governors at their own good Will and Pleaſure; that the ſupream, ſovereign Power was center'd in them, and they might exerciſe it in what Latitude they thought fit, whenever the Emergencies of the Publick required it, which they themſelves were repreſented to be the proper and the only Judges of.

AND not only the Kingly Dignity and Office were repreſented as grievous and burthenſome, and treated with Ignominy and Contempt; but even the Perſon of the Sovereign did not eſcape their Calumnies and Invectives; the Majeſty of the King, which the Laws of their Country eſteem ſacred, was made the Subject of their infamous Libels; his Conduct was arraigned, and his Title to the Crown impeached; and as they had thrown off all Duty to his Government, ſo they preſerved no Decency to his Perſon.

THE Groſs of Mankind are ſo unqualified, both by Nature and Education, to judge of the real Cauſes and Motives which determine Men's Actions, that they will always love and reverence thoſe that court and flatter them; any Perſon that applies to their Paſſions is ſure to gain their Favour and Eſteem; thus a Man may become popular with the moſt unpopular Qualities in the World; if he has but Art and Addreſs enough to fall in with their favourite Humour or Opinions, and Talents ſufficient to make an Harangue, or write a Libel, he will be very much admired without one truly great Quality, and very much beloved, without one truly amiable one.

THE Gentlemen in the Oppoſition were very well appriſed of this Secret, and very well knew how to make a proper Advantage of it: They paid all imaginable Adulation to the People; they extolled their Rights, their Privileges, and their Power; every Speech that was made, and every Paper or Pamphlet that was writ, was addreſſed to them; and they ſet themſelves forth only as Servants to the People, to whoſe unerring Judgment they ſubmitted all their Actions.

BY theſe Arts they thought to controul the Legiſlature, and awe the Government: Every thing that they did was in the Name, and by the Authority of the People. Before they ventur'd to give their Opinion in any Matter of publick Concern, it was neceſſary to conſult their Conſtituents; and no Law was to paſs, without perſonally applying to them, and receiving their Sanction and Approbation.

THESE extravagant and dangerous Notions being inſtilled into the People, it was no difficult Matter to prevail with them to reduce them into Practice: They were taught by their Demagogues, that when the Conduct of their Repreſentatives was not agreeable to them, they might revoke the Authority which they had delegated to them, and reſume the Reins of Government into their own Hands; and they ſeemed reſolved to try the Experiment: Accordingly when an Affair of great Conſequence was lately depending in Parliament, which had been repreſented in a very falſe Light, and dreſſed up in a very terrible, but very unſuitable Manner, they convened themſelves together, *in their collective Body*, as they called it, and with an Air of Defiance marched in Multitudes down to *Weſtminſter*, to put a Negative upon the Proceedings of their Repreſentatives, and to compel them to pay due Obedience to their ſuperior Power.

So inſolent and unexampled an Action paſſing with Impunity, ſome perhaps have taken it into their Heads to imagine, that the Will of the People ought to controul the Laws of the Land; and that no Law which is not univerſally approved of, ought to be obeyed. But however that may be, their Conduct has been exactly agreeable to ſuch Notions; for I believe there never was an Inſtance, in any Age or Country, of ſo many Inſults and Outrages offered to the ſupreme Power of a Nation, as we have ſeen in our Days, except it was in the Time of actual Rebellion.

ANNIVERSARY Rejoicings have been made to inſult the Government; and the chief Magiſtrate of the City of *London*, an Officer of the higheſt Rank and Dignity, has not only been violently aſſaulted, but wounded in the Exerciſe of his Authority, for endeavouring to ſuppreſs thoſe ſcandalous Proceedings, and to preſerve the publick Peace.

THESE mutinous and unruly Spirits have proceeded, Step by Step, from one Degree of Inſolence to another, till at laſt they have arrived to that daring Height, as in the Face of the two ſupreme Courts of Juſtice in the Kingdom, to commit the moſt extravagant and audacious Outrage upon the Laws of their Country, that ever was before attempted.

BUT thoſe Gentlemen who have taken ſo extraordinary Pains to work up the Minds of the People to ſuch a Pitch of Arrogance, ought to conſider, that when once ſuch a riotous and ungovernable Spirit is rouzed, it is not eaſily reduced into Order again; that it is not to be controuled or dictated to, but may as well, in the Progreſs of its Fury, turn upon the Hand that fed it and nouriſhed it, as upon thoſe that it was raiſed to deſtroy: And indeed there is ſomething very like this in the preſent Caſe; for it is very well known, that the moſt unpopular of thoſe Acts of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, upon which the late Outrage was committed in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, were not introduced or concerted by the *Adminiſtration*, but by thoſe Gentlemen who are diſtinguiſhed by the Name of Patriots, and who have always acted in direct Oppoſition to them.

Rome, July 3. O. S.

ON the 8th ult. the Pope recognized King Auguſtus III. King of Poland; and Cardinal Alexander Albani, the Protector of that Nation, made a Preſentation to a Benefice, for the firſt Time, in his Majeſty's Name. —— The King of Spain demands of this Court, that the Spaniſh Datary, which is an Office wherein all Benefices are conferred that are not Biſhopricks, may be removed from hence to Madrid; ſo that by ſuch a Regulation, the Benefices that happen to be vacant in Spain, muſt, for the future, be demanded of his Catholick Majeſty alone, whereas the Petitioners were obliged to come hither to ſollicit the Pope. There is the leſs Probability of the Catholick King's receding from this Demand, becauſe he has already cauſed it to be ſignified, both here and at Naples, that all the Spaniſh Clergy who have Favours to ſollicit at the Datary, muſt withdraw in 4 Days, and return to Spain. Another thing ſtill more remarkable, is the Order which his Catholick Majeſty ſent hither ſome Days ago, that all Spaniards ſo born, or their Deſcendents, to the third Generation, ſhall alſo return home to their own Country, as well as the Captain and all the Guards belonging to the Spaniſh and Farneſe Palaces: Which Circumſtance makes it apprehended, that Cardinal Acquaviva will not come hither again with the Character of his Catholick Majeſty's Ambaſſador. The Pope nevertheleſs, to ſhew his Concern for the late Broils, and his Reſolution to puniſh the Guilty, has ſent Orders to Velletri for diſbanding all the Militia of that City, both Horſe and Foot, except the Captains, Lieutenants, and Enſigns, who are indeed to keep their Titles, but to have no Salaries. His Holineſs has thought fit to give the Inhabitants of Velletri this new Mark of his Indignation, to puniſh them in every Reſpect for their Inſurrection againſt the Spaniards. The three Leaders of it, who were ſent to Naples to make ſatisfaction on the Part of the Inhabitants beyond Tyber, were committed to Priſon, as ſoon as they arrived; and three Days after they made their Submiſſions to the Cardinal Acquaviva, the Ambaſſador of Spain, and to the Cardinal Belluga, Protector of that Crown, in Preſence of the Miniſters of the King of the Two Sicilies, and of a great Number of other Perſons. They then and there declared, in the Name of the Inhabitants beyond Tyber, *That they were moſt heartily ſorry that they had ſuffered themſelves to be ſo far blinded by their own Paſſion, as to have diſobliged their Majeſties the Catholick King and the King of the Two Sicilies; that his Countrymen implored their Catholick and Sicilian Majeſties Clemency, begged Pardon for the Faults they had committed, and intreated them to blot them out of their Remembrance.* They were told

told for Anſwer, that Care ſhould be taken to inform the two Kings of their Submiſſions, in order to know if they would conſent to pardon them; and then they were re-committed to Priſon. 'Tis very odd what ſome People ſay, that theſe are not the true Ringleaders of the Mob, and that thoſe who ſtirred up the Mob being run away, three Perſons have been ſubſtituted in their room, who have had their Leſſon given them how to behave in this Caſe. All that has been got by this Act of Submiſſion hitherto, is the Leave which the Conſtable Colonna, the Prince de Paleſtrina, and the Duke de Sforza Ceſarini obtained to return to this City, where they are actually arrived.

Venice, July 10. *O. S.* The Count de Fuenclara, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, has not yet been able to obtain of the Imperial Court ſuch a Permiſſion as he wants, to repair to Vienna, to treat of the Matters contained in his Commiſſion.

Paris, July 21. *O. S.* By Letters of the 3d Inſtant from Barcelona, we hear, that the Armament which is making there, conſiſted of 90 Tranſports for embarking Troops, Cannon and Ammunition, and Proviſions, for an Expedition againſt the Genoeſe. The firſt Landing is to be in Corſica, to take Poſſeſſion of that Iſland, becauſe the Genoeſe did not oppoſe the Germans when they came into their Territories, and carried off the Cannon belonging to the Farneſe Palace. —— The Coach and 8 Horſes, and the 5 Sadle Horſes which the King of Pruſſia has ſent to the King of Poland, are arrived at Meudon; and M. de Chambrier, the Pruſſian Miniſter at this Court, has had the Honour to preſent them to his Poliſh Majeſty, who, in Return, has ſent the King of Pruſſia ſeveral Pieces of Tapiſtry of the Gobelins Manufacture, repreſenting ſome Paſſages in the Old Teſtament. —— One of the Court Lords having lately loſt his Way, as hunting in the Foreſt of Compiegne, ſo that after having wandered for 22 Leagues upon the ſame Horſe, he did not return home till 2 o'Clock in the Morning, his Majeſty, to prevent ſuch Miſtakes for the future, has cauſed a Map of the Foreſt to be engraved, and a Book of the Roads to be printed, and given away to the Princes and Nobility. —— Laſt Week the Duke d'Epernon, who lodged at the Surveyor's of the Buildings at Campiegne, after having riſen and dreſſed himſelf, diſcovered that the Floor of his Chamber ſunk, and as ſoon as he got out of the Room, it fell; but he gave ſuch early Warning, that nobody was hurt. —— The Court has lately received an Expreſs from Vienna, with a Confirmation, as 'tis ſaid, that the Duke of Lorain has at laſt ſigned the Treaty for yielding his Dominions to France, as has alſo Prince Charles his Brother. We hear that the Dutcheſs of Lorain having deſired that ſhe may be allowed the Caſtle of Luneville for her Reſidence, the King has been pleaſed to grant it, and the King and Queen of Poland are both to reſide at Nancy. —— The Academy of Sciences at Petersburg have preſented the Royal Academy of Hiſtory at Lisbon, with a Collection of their Memoirs; and the latter, in Return, have reſolved to ſend them a Preſent of the 45 Volumes which they have publiſhed of all their Tranſactions, from their firſt Inſtitution. Don Francis d'Almeida, a Member of the ſaid Academy, has lately diſtributed to that Society, the 2d Tome of his Book, intituled, *The Apparatus of the Diſcipline and Rites of the Kingdom of Portugal.* The Letters from Lisbon add, that the Baſhaw Rocci, who was Governor of Azamore, and who, during the Troubles of Morocco, had embraced Muley Ali's Party, was retired to Portugal, to avoid the Conſequences of the Reſentment of Muley Abdallah, who is replaced on the Morocco Throne; and that his Portugueſe Majeſty treats the ſaid Baſhaw with very great Diſtinction.

LONDON.

The Earl of Eſſex being arrived at Genoa, was complimented thereupon by ſeveral Senators, who, at the ſame time, told him of their Uneaſineſs at the new Armament which is making by the Court of Spain at Barcelona and elſewhere, and ſuſpected to be intended for the Relief of the Corſican Malecontents.

Letters from Hamburgh mention a very remarkable Inſtance of the Vengeance of Heaven upon a young Fellow, for ſwearing abominable Oaths, at a Publick-houſe in a Village near Saafeld in Saxony, on the 22d of June laſt: They ſay he went out at the ſame time into the Street, with a Glaſs of Beer in his Hand, which he held over his Head in a violent Storm; but that he was immediately conſumed by Lightning, ſo that nothing was ſeen but his Head, and the Hand with which he advanced the Glaſs towards Heaven.

The Duke of Holſtein Gottorp has, by an Edict, prohibited his Subjects, on ſevere Penalties, to talk publickly of State Affairs.

This Morning their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Princeſs Amelia, will take the Diverſion of Stag-hunting in Windſor Foreſt, and afterwards dine with his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, in the round Tower in Windſor Caſtle, and the ſame Night will return to Kenſington.

On Saturday laſt died at his Houſe near Hatfield in the County of Hertford, William Clayton, of Stamford in the County of Northampton, Eſq;

Laſt Monday Night the Counteſs of Deloraine, Wife to William Wyndham, Eſq; Deputy Governor to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, was ſafely delivered of a Son and Heir, at her Apartments in St. James's Houſe.

Yeſterday Morning Mr. William Pomroy, a young Gentleman, was drowned, as he was ſwimming in the Reſervoir in St. Mary le Bone Fields.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Ingram Ridſdale, Eſq; to be a Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Scots Greys, commanded by Brigadier General Campbel.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Gordon is very ill at the Univerſity of Utrecht.

On Wedneſday laſt died at his Seat near Lewes in the County of Suſſex, Thomas Wray, Eſq; ſaid to have died worth 4000 l. per Annum, and 35,000 l. in ready Money.

Yeſterday a Diſpenſation paſſed the Great Seal, to enable James Finley, D. D. of Cain's College in the Univerſity of Cambrige, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Abercorn, to hold the Rectory of the Pariſh Church of Chriſt Church in the County of Southampton and Dioceſe of Wincheſter, together with the Rectory of Little Illford in the County of Eſſex and Dioceſe of London.

At the ſame Time paſſed the Great Seal, a Confirmation of a Degree granted to John Medcalfe, as Doctor of Laws of St. John's College in the Univerſity of Cambrige.

Yeſterday a Boy about 7 Years of Age (Son of Mr. Aſhfield) was unfortunately run over by a Cart in New Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, by which unhappy Accident both his Legs were broke, and he received ſuch other Bruiſes, that, 'tis thought, he cannot ſurvive.

The Corpſe of the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarſdale will be carried out of Town To-morrow, in order to be interred amongſt his Anceſtors at Sutton in Derbyſhire.

Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Great Britain, containing his Majeſty's Grant to Nathaniel Cooper, the Younger, Eſq; of the Office of Vendue Maſter, in the Iſland of Jamaica in America.

Laſt Sunday Night Mr. Miller, a Leather-ſeller in the Borough of Southwark, returning home from Clapham, was attacked in St. George's Fields by three Foot Pads, who robbed him, and then bound him, in which Condition he remained till Monday Morning before he was releaſed.

Yeſterday Mary Downs was committed to the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter, for picking a Gentleman's Pocket of a Gold Watch.

We are inform'd from ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom, where Dr. Taylor, Oculiſt to his Majeſty, &c. has lately paſſed, that ſuch vaſt Quantities of People have endeavour'd his Aſſiſtance, that (as appears by his Journal) their Number have ſometimes exceeded Two thouſand in one Week, and in many Places upwards of Six hundred in one Day. —— In September next will be publiſhed a Liſt of the Names, Habitation, &c. of the moſt Conſiderable of thoſe he has recover'd by his New Operation, for the Cataract and Glaucoma, ſince he has been in his preſent Circuit. —— As it is well known to every one who has the leaſt Notion of the Nature of theſe Diſeaſes, that there are upwards of Forty Species of them; that there are only two out of this great Number that can poſſibly be removed by the ordinary Operation, and thoſe but at one certain Time, always with Pain and Confinement, and not without expoſing the Patient to the moſt violent Inflamation, which may be (and very often has been) ſucceeded by a Suppuration of the whole Globe, a Fever, and Loſs of Life. So it is to every one who underſtands the true Make of the Eye, and the Nature of theſe ſorts of Operations, and has inform'd himſelf of the Manner of making his New Operation, that not only Two out of upwards of Forty Species of theſe Diſeaſes are removed by it, (where the immediate Organ of Sight maintains its healthful Perfection) but every Species of them, at all Times and with equal Succeſs, without even the Neceſſity of one Day's Confinement. —— That from the Nature of the Parts of the Eye concerned, the Patient can't ſuffer but little, if any Pain, in the Operation, and that it's abſolutely impoſſible it can be ſucceeded by any dangerous Accident. —— 'Tis obſervable that notwithſtanding 'its not yet three Years ſince the Doctor made this Diſcovery, and not two ſince he firſt had an Opportunity of ſhewing before the beſt Judges in France, (and perhaps in the World) by a proper Variety of inconteſtable Facts, the Certainty of it's giving much greater Aſſurances of Succeſs, and of it's effectually ſecuring the Patient from the many unavoidable Accidents that the common Operation was ever found attended with, it has already gain'd ſuch Credit amongſt the moſt Knowing in the principal Countries of Europe, that at this Time the ordinary Operation is almoſt univerſally abandon'd; unleſs by a few of the moſt Ignorant and Unworthy. —— His New Treatiſe on the Anatomy Supplies, &c. of the Eye, is now near printed off by Mr. Roberts in Warwick-Lane, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as the Plates deſign'd for this Work are finiſhed.

Dr. Taylor will return from Lancaſhire (where he now is) to London, and from thence to France (where he is call'd to a Perſon of great Diſtinction for his Aſſiſtance, in removing by his New Operation, that Diſeaſe in the Eye call'd a GUTTA SERENA) in the following Manner. —— He will be on Tueſday,

July 27 at Cheſter,
31 Shrewsbury.
Aug. 4 Bridgenorth,
6 Ludlow,
7 Hereford,
12 Monmouth,
14 Glouceſter,
16 Briſtol,
27 Bath,
Sept. 1 Wells,
4 Exeter,
8 Dorcheſter,
11 Salisbury,
14 Wincheſter,
16 Southampton,
17 Portſmouth,
18 Chicheſter,
21 Reading,
23 Abington,
27 Oxford,
29 Northampton.
Oct. 2 London, at his Houſe in Suffolk-ſtreet for 8 Days.
11 Rocheſter,
12 Canterbury,
13 Dover, and the Evening endeavour to embark for France. His Circuit in that Kingdom may be found in the French, Dutch, German, and Italian Papers.

BANKRUPTS.

George Beaty, of Southwark in the County of Surry, Hoſier.

Charles Standiſhe, of Barneſtaple in the County of Devon, Maltſter.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 149 3-4ths. India 17[illegible] South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 113 1-half 5-8ths, New ditto, 113. Three per Cent. 10[illegible] 3-4ths to 1-half. Emperor's Loan 115 3-4[illegible] Royal-Aſſurance 108 3-4ths. London-Aſſurance [illegible] 5-8ths to 3-4ths. York Buildings 2. African [illegible] India Bonds 7 l. 1 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 14 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 17 s. to 18 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 6 Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 6 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 115.

The only infallible and ſpeedy Cure for the moſt confirmed LEPROSY, either of the Moiſt or Dry Kind,

That has been ſold for ſeveral Years by Mr. Parry, in Bow-head Court, Fleet-ſtreet, with much, and happy Benefit to the Publick; but, ſince his Deceaſe, is ſold now only by Mr. Read, for 5 s. a Pot, with Directions, at his Houſe in White-Fryars.

N. B. You turn in juſt by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, and it is the great Corner Houſe in White-Fryars; James Read, in great Letters, is wrote over his Door.

AND for all Leprous and other ſtubborn Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only ſure and eaſy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleaſant Electuary, which, after all the uſual Methods and Medicines, and even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates thoſe inveterate Maladies, tho' of many Years ſtanding, ſo as never to return again, accompliſhing that in a few Days, which no other Means can poſſibly perform in many Months, and that with the greateſt Safety in the World, and without any Confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundreds.

Common Itches, and other ſlight Foulneſſes of the Skin, it compleatly cures almoſt in an Inſtant, without Trouble; and for the worſt Scabbineſs, and moſt grievous Leproſy, may certainly be depended upon as abſolutely infallible, as the Patients themſelves in three Days Time will aſſuredly find.

N. B. This noble Specifick Electuary may be taken with equal Succeſs in extreme Weather, hot or cold, by following the printed Directions given with the Medicine.

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